

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

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## THE REFLECTOR.

The following correct observations are extracted from Dr. FREEMAN'S Sermons.

OUR CHILDREN. Parents, I exhort you to love your children. Make them happy as is consistent with innocence. Remember that the period of childhood and youth soon pass away; and that they ought not to be deprived of any satisfactions which of right belong to them. Let your government be mild and equitable. Provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged. Irritate not their tempers with severity; torture not their hearts with cruelty. The love of power is so natural to man, that even parents are in danger of displaying too much in the management of their children, and of exacting from them too slavish a submission. The wills of children should be regulated, but not broken. Be careful, therefore, whilst you aim to make them modest and obedient, that you do not render them diffident and servile—that you do not stifle manliness of sentiment, and heroism of conduct—that you do not disqualify them from serving their country as seamen and soldiers, as statesmen and orators. But in avoiding this extreme, guard at the same time against an excessive indulgence, an error which is equally pernicious. Do not, for the sake of gratifying them in a present moment, lay up for them many future years of bitter repentance.

Though the minds of children may be innocent, yet they are not, previous to instruction, positively virtuous. They are a soil where every kind of seed will vegetate. Now the air is filled with the seeds of vice—pluck up therefore the weeds of evil as soon as they appear—be constantly employed in cultivating the manners, the understandings, and the hearts of your offspring. Let the hours which are not spent in the schools of judicious and enlightened preceptors, be passed under your own eyes. Let not your children be educated in the streets, where they will be in constant danger of learning impure and profane language, and of becoming rude, mischievous and quarrelsome.

In fine, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—make them pious christians and good men. Remember that you are entrusted with an important charge, and that the welfare of your country depends on your domestic discipline—for the best and wisest laws avail little in a country where family government is generally neglected.

On the other hand, children ought to love, obey and honour their parents. Let your mother, in particular, who in your tender years, has the more immediate charge of you, be on earth the most sacred object of your affections. Let her be your first friend and chief confidant. Conceal nothing from her, but make her acquainted with the company which you keep, the books which you read, even the faults which you commit! Happy is the son, and particularly happy is the daughter, who are not afraid to communicate to their mother their most secret thoughts.—Whilst they remain thus artless and undisguised, they are free from danger.—Children, obey your parents in your youth, but when you are no longer under their care, let not your reverence abate. If by the providence of God you should rise above them in the world; grow not ashamed of them. While they are bending under the infirmities of old age, still continue to treat them with respect, as well as affection.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF THE WORLD. The earth is covered with the wrecks of human works and human institutions, and there is no state in which we may be, that we can regard as stable and enduring. Our best grounded hopes are overthrown. Our dearest friends are taken from us. Life is passing away with a rapidity that seems to be continually accelerated, and our successors are pressing forward to efface from the earth the traces of our footsteps. Such is the aspect which this world presents, when not regarded in connexion with another. But to the religious man, all that he most loves and values is permanent, indestructible, immortal. His friends may be separated from him, but his friendships are not for this life only. His virtues, his intellectual faculties and acquisitions, his social affections, all his essential means of happiness are impressed with the stamp of eternity. Moral and intellectual excellence endure for ever, and are continually improving and enlarging. He is not the slave of chance and change, a creature of decay and mortality. He is the eternal care of Almighty goodness.

Then let all that has been and is to come, die—the sentiments of love and friendship which have been excited; the "gold of science which has been gathered;" the "riches of the soul" which have been preserved; the "piles and pyramids of precious thoughts, which men have heaped together," are—*safe*.

OPINIONS. We are not commonly so much displeased with the opinions of other men, as we are with their passionate, presumptuous, haughty, and obstinate manner of maintaining them.

How full of exquisite sweetness are those tears which flow from a truly noble heart, at the hearing of any action or conduct surpassingly great and glorious!

## THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

### CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

London, 15th August, 1825.

Having obtained some knowledge of the outlines of London and the bearing of the most prominent objects, by a bird's eye view from the top of St. Paul's, we next commenced a tour of observation more in detail. For this purpose, the Thames has been navigated in an open row-boat, from Vauxhall to Greenwich, a distance of seven or eight miles, and whatever was most worthy of attention upon the river and its banks examined. The Thames itself in point of magnitude and beauty, little deserves the splendid epithets which Pope bestowed upon it, or the apotheosis with which Sir James Thornhill has honoured it, in his fresco ceilings. In its best estate at flood tide, "without overflowing, full," it is a narrow, turbid stream in comparison with the Hudson and other American rivers. When the tide, which rises about ten feet, is down, the immediate shores at this season are intolerably dirty, furnishing at every step an arena of mud, where the heroes of Grubstreet and the Duciad might apparently "dive," without ever returning to the upper air for the awards of Dulness. But notwithstanding all these deductions, the Thames possesses the beauty of utility, and is every thing to London. It is the great channel, which conveys life and aliment to the heart of the metropolis, keeping up an active circulation in the body politic, and preserving it from utter stagnation. On the bosom of this little river, contemptible as its waters may at first sight appear, rides no inconsiderable proportion of the wealth and commerce of the world—certainly enough to give support to a million and a half of people; and in this point of view, it is worthy of all the encomiums which it has received.

Our descent from Vauxhall to Greenwich led us under the six bridges across the Thames, within the limits of the city, viz: Vauxhall, Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London. These are all stately structures, with bold stone arches, and present a pretty view from the water, crowded as they constantly are with carriages, horses, and foot passengers. The finest of them is the Waterloo, leading from Wellington Place to the Surrey side. Its arches are majestic, but the curve appeared to me a little too flat to form a perfect line of beauty. The Southwark is of cast iron. On one of its piers the word "Trinity" is inscribed, probably significant of its triple arches, which are bold and grand, though inferior in all respects to the one over the Dee at Eton Hall. London Bridge, the last on the Thames, has nineteen stone arches. The numerous piers so much obstruct the river, as to produce a rapid current, and cause the water to break at flood and ebb tides. Our little skiff hurried on and danced merrily through the foam; and on her return she was compelled to wait an hour for the tide. London Bridge is going to decay, and a new one is now in progress, a few rods above.

Near this point, upon the left bank of the river, is the noted rendezvous of fishermen and fish women, called Billingsgate, a visit to which is reserved till cooler weather. Here also commences the place denominated Wapping to which ships of any burden ascend. The river was covered with vessels of every description, most of which were ill-shapen and clumsy craft engaged in the coal trade; fishing smacks; Dutch gallies, lighters, and mud-boats. The shipping which we saw both on the river and in the docks will bear no comparison with that of Liverpool or New-York. Hundreds of colliers were employed in unloading their cargoes; and as the heavy masses of coal were shot from the deck of the vessel into the lighter, the sound resembled distant peals of thunder. The similarity struck us the more forcibly, as a sudden and heavy shower compelled us to make a port in the course of our short voyage. This is but one of a hundred instances we have witnessed, to show the fickleness of a London climate. It appears to rain with a peculiar ease. The skies, as if incapable of retaining moisture, let drop a light shower almost every hour in the day. A perfectly clear and bright morning has frequently seduced us abroad, and before walking a mile, a severe rain has driven us back, or compelled us to seek shelter. In ten minutes perhaps the rain would be over, and the heavens cloudless.

On our way to Greenwich, we visited the Docks, which are on the left bank of the Thames. They are constructed and entered in the same manner as those at Liverpool, but are less grand, as well as less expensive, since the tide does not rise to more than one third of the height. The India Docks belong exclusively to the East India Company, and form but a small item of the immense property owned by that association, both at home and abroad. It is the most extensive and most formidable monopoly in the world, controlling not only the civil and military movements in the East, but the state of the markets and many of the operations of the British government. The result is an important problem yet to be solved.

Deptford, on the right bank of the river, is well known as a great rendezvous for ships of war. A large number of small vessels were

lying in port, under cover. On the shore, between high and low water mark, stood a most curious, black, clumsy looking hull, square at the bow and stern, with a high, straight deck, which was pointed out by the waterman, as the vessel in which Captain Cook circumnavigated the globe. It is without masts, and its form more nearly resembles a chapel than a ship. Our curiosity was somewhat allayed by the fact that every part of it has been changed some half a dozen times since the days of the bold adventurer, and the question of its identity might form a subject for the metaphysical subtlety of a Locke or a Stewart. As the ingredient of consciousness is wanting, it would probably be difficult to prove it to be the bark of the gallant Captain; though it may merit the epithets which Horace applies to the sun—*alter et idem*—another and the same.

At the Navy-Yard, the boatman rowed round the King's Yacht, which was built for George the III. and now belongs to the Duke of Clarence. The present King's Yacht lies at Plymouth. His Majesty was however towed part of the way in this vessel, on his visit to Scotland. It is a pretty ship of two hundred and fifty tons, elegantly finished and furnished. Its waist is gilt with a series of images in bold relief, and highly gilt. Wisdom, Temperance, Prudence, and the whole family of moral virtues stand in long array, with the commendable precaution of writing the name over each of their heads, peradventure they should not be recognized. A canopied head rides upon the bow. The interior is splendid. We went through every room. The cabins are finished with mahogany, highly polished, with crimson damask curtains, sofas, cushions, chairs, and every species of costly furniture. There is a succession of these apartments from stem to stern.

Just before reaching Greenwich, we passed a "sheer hull," on board of which there is a school of 400 boys, who are both theoretically and practically instructed in navigation. They are poor children, trained up from the cradle, under a system of rigid discipline, for actual service, which they are compelled to enter at a certain age. It is an excellent institution forming a nursery of expert seamen, and superseding the necessity of the press-gang, which is now out of use. On our way down, we passed the hull upon the strand, in which the unfortunate victims were wont to be confined, after they had been torn from their families and friends, to fight the battles, not always of their country, but of an ambitious ministry.

Greenwich occupies the right bank of the Thames, at a point where it makes a bold curve towards the north. The Hospital, with its quadruple ranges of wards, two stories high, surmounted with turrets, rises with much grandeur and beauty from the water. Between the buildings are spacious open courts, neatly paved and swept, with deep piazzas along the wards, where the inmates can take air and exercise, without exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The whole is enclosed with a handsome railing. This fine structure is of Portland stone, resembling in its complexion St. Paul's Cathedral. Its Corinthian columns, and other architectural ornaments are extremely chaste, uniting taste with simplicity in design. It was founded by William and Mary. There is a handsome statue of Charles the II. in the principal court.

On our approach to the wharf, several men were observed with scrapers and brooms, washing the shore as the tide receded—an improvement, which might be introduced to advantage farther up the river. An officer, if not an "admiral of the blue," acted as porter at the gate, and remarked by way of securing his obolus, that "he did not thus freely admit all the applicants." His dress was that of all the inmates, being made of blue cloth of a good quality. Stripes of yellow are put upon those who are doing penance for any misdemeanor, and the tawdry addition shows like ornaments of lace, at a little distance. In their garments and persons, the men look neat and cleanly.

The porter conducted us to the door of the hall of paintings, where we were received by another veteran, who had been upwards of twenty years in the service, and still seemed fit for duty. A shilling each gained a ready admittance to a spacious apartment, the lofty walls of which are hung with the portraits of admirals and other pictures, with here and there a bust or a statue. The ceiling exhibits another memorial of the skill and industry of Sir James Thornhill, in painting which he lay eight or ten years upon his back. It was the last of his works, and is accounted his master-piece. The whole area is covered with groups of splendid allegories, in which gods and goddesses, Nymphs and Naiads, zones and zodiacs, Britannias, Thames, Isis, and a whole family of modern divinities, mingle together, and are arrayed in the most gorgeous colours. Sir James did not forget himself, but modestly gave the artist a conspicuous place, surveying his handy work, in a rich costume and a full-bottomed wig. The celebrated Steele has given an elaborate description of this ceiling, in which he bestows high panegyrics upon the learning and skill of the painter.

But we had a different expositor, and the circumstances of the exhibition afforded us scarcely less amusement than the gallery of pictures. There were perhaps thirty ladies and gentlemen in the room, whom our veteran

arranged around him with as much formality and ceremony as he once used to parade the crew of a ship, commanding each one to keep his eye upon the ceiling, in the direction of the long wand which he brandished. The whole group stood like star-gazers, while the old sailor, with a stentorian voice, and in measured cadences, chaunted his explanation, taking care to skip such spots in Sir James' fresco, as went by hard names, or involved allegories too deep for his comprehension. Whenever he came to a ship, a boat, or a cannon, he would dwell upon the image with complacency, and descend upon the skill of Sir James, with as much discrimination as did the cobbler upon the shoe of Apelles.

Opposite to this hall, in another range of buildings is the Chapel of the Hospital, the vestibule of which contains four statues of faith, hope, charity, and meekness, designed by Mr. West. On the pedestals are engraved appropriate texts of Scripture, enjoining the practice of these virtues. The door is of mahogany, highly polished, and considered a beautiful specimen of architecture. Over the communion table, upon the wall, there is a splendid picture representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck on the Island of Melita, painted by West many years since, and retouched just before his death. It is twenty-five feet high and fourteen wide, forming a peculiarly appropriate ornament for a chapel, in which the audience is entirely of mariners, who have escaped the dangers of the sea.

The grounds belonging to Greenwich Hospital are both spacious and beautiful. An extensive park stretches to the south and east of the buildings for some distance beyond the hill, upon which stands the Royal Observatory. Its sloping and green acclivities are shaded with copses of large trees, beneath which hundreds of the inmates of the Hospital—some with one leg or one arm, and some having lost both, with their countenances worn with toil, and their locks whitened with age—were quietly reposing, conversing with their companions in misfortune, or sleeping away the troubles of life; while herds of deer were grazing around them or reclining in the same shade. It was a rural, tranquil, and highly interesting scene, calculated to increase our admiration of this noble institution, which opens an asylum to two or three thousand mariners, who here find in the decline of life a refuge from toil, peril, and penury.

In the Park there is also a handsome building for the accommodation of the "Royal Naval Asylum," an institution established at Paddington Green in 1801, and lately removed to this place. It is designed for the benefit of the orphan children of the British officers, who have served in the royal navy. The establishment consists of 800 boys and 200 girls, admitted between the ages of five and twelve.—Swarms of them, "just let loose from school," were playing in the grounds about the Hospital, and added interest to this extensive charity.

We climbed the steep ascent to the Observatory, and were well remunerated for our toil, by the wide and picturesque prospect of the winding Thames, the distant city, and surrounding country, which the eminence presents; although our principal object was defeated, which was to take a peep through the mammoth telescope of Herschel. On ringing at the door, it was ascertained that no one is admitted without an express order from the Royal Society—a regulation, which at the moment appeared to us severe and illiberal, but which may be all right; for I find as strong a propensity in mischievous persons in this country, to mutilate curiosities, with which they are permitted to come in contact, as is sometimes discoverable with us. There is scarcely a statue, which has not lost a finger or a toe; a curtain that has not been deprived of a tassel; or an ancient banner that does not show a rent, by the hands of other barbarians than the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell. Many an ambitious dunce has sought an easy road to fame, by showing the world that he can write or carve his name with a pen-knife, adding the important date of his visit, with perhaps an ebullition of his wit. Even the sanctity of Westminster Abbey is not proof against such wanton depredations upon works of taste.

ALAS! POOR BRIT. The late destructive fire which occurred in this village, has added another to the numerous instances upon record of the strong fidelity of dogs. An old watch dog, whose duty it has long been to protect the hides and leather about the premises, was found standing by a quantity of leather in the Tannery which the flames had already reached; but neither persuasion nor force could induce him to leave his post, and when compelled to retreat, the workmen left the door open, supposing that the fire would force the dog to follow them. But poor Brit had received no orders from his master to leave his watch; and upon examination in the morning, the bones of the faithful animal, in the precise spot where he was last seen, furnished sad evidence that his fidelity had cost him his life.—*Rochester Tel.*

The philosopher Bion said pleasantly of the king, who by handfals pulled his hair off his head for sorrow; "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?"



## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### STATE PRINTING.

MR. BARTON.—As the writer of this article finds his conduct exposed to considerable censure or animadversion, on account of the part which he took upon the subject of the State Printing, in the House of Representatives, the last winter, he asks leave through the columns of the *Observer*, to make to his friends, and to the public generally, a succinct statement of facts upon this subject; which he flatters himself will do away every imputation against the purity of his motives, even where it may have doubts of the correctness of his judgment in this particular case.

Nor is he prompted by personal considerations alone, in making this communication; for it is well known that this subject has furnished a theme for legislative discussion for several years, and that the great delays which it has occasioned in the business of legislation, joined to a consideration of the sums of money annually expended in debating upon it, render it an object of public importance to have the question settled and finally put at rest some way or other.

By a careful investigation of facts, it is believed that the following statement will be found to be substantially correct:

In 1820, the Legislature employed the publishers of the *Eastern Argus* to do the State Printing for that political year, (extending from June 1820, to Jan. 1822,) for which they charged and received the sum of \$1441 50.

In 1822, the Legislature offered it, as the Legislature of Massachusetts does, to whoever would do it on the best terms, and the Publishers of the *Statesman* took it at the sum of \$782 00.

The Legislature, however, after this contract was made, thought proper to pass a Resolve constituting the *Eastern Argus* the State Paper, in which all public notices should be given, and afterwards granted to the Publishers of that Paper, the sum of 147 dollars for printing such notices, &c. This Resolve was considered to be a breach of good faith towards the contractors by some, and was said to be an unjustifiable waste of public money; and it was represented as a cruel attempt to injure the circulation of the Newspaper published by the contractors; and so serious were the complaints upon the latter head, that the Legislature, two years afterwards, granted to the contractors, as an indemnity, the sum of 350 dollars.—So that by passing this *Resolve*, the State had to pay for the printing of that year, 497 dollars more than otherwise would have been necessary, and which finally brought the printing for that year, up to 1279 dollars, which is nevertheless, about 100 dollars less than it has cost for any other year.

For the three following years, the business was carried to the *Argus* Office, and the Bills sent in and allowed were as follows, viz:

for 1823, the sum of	\$1376 25
1821, - - -	\$1415 02
1825, - - -	\$1400 00

During each of these three years, it is said, that the Publishers of the other Papers, (the *Gazette*, the *Patriot* and the *Advertiser*,) have severally offered to do the State Printing thirty per cent. lower than what it was done. This percentage on the whole sums paid to the Publishers of the *Argus*, would have amounted to the sum of \$1733 92.

If we add to this, the sum paid to *Trotter & Smith*, in 1822, \$147 00 and the sum, which in consequence of that was paid to *Thayer*, \$350 00 we shall perceive that the State Printing for five years past, has actually cost more than what it would have done, in the ordinary method, which every individual adopts in his own personal concerns, and which the Legislators of other States adopt for their constituents, the sum of \$2230 92.

At the commencement of the Session of 1826, three or four different Orders, upon the subject of the State Printing, were introduced into the House of Representatives, and severally voted to lie on the table; at length they were all taken up and committed to a select Committee of the House, who reported a Resolve authorizing the Secretary of State to contract with some person to do the State Printing, which passed and was sent up to the Senate; the Senate amended it by directing the Secretary to give notice to the several printers in Portland, and to give a preference to such as would do the business on the most advantageous terms for the State, and returned it to the House for concurrence. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and sent it back to the Senate; the Senate voted not to recede and returned it again to the House, which voted still to adhere to their former vote, and returned it once more to the Senate. The Senate then proposed a conference with the House, and for that purpose elected on its part, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Kimball, and Mr. Parsons; and the House chose (or the Speaker appointed) on its part, the Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Durham, the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Hartford, and Mr. White, of Monmouth. The Conference met, and the Senators said in their Report, that they offered on the part of the Senate, so far to amend, as to give the Publishers of the *Eastern Argus*, a preference in the contract, provided they would do it on as good terms as were offered by the other Printers; but the Commissioners on the part of the House rejected this proposal, and all further attempts at reconciliation on the subject, between the two Houses, were abandoned.

Upon this subject, the members of the House, who voted with the majority and who belonged to the County of Oxford, were Mr. Hutchinson, of Hartford, Mr. Stone, of Jay, and Mr. Hamlin, of Waterford; and those who voted in the minority, from the same County, were Mr. Cummings, of Albany, Mr. Hastings, of Bethel, Mr. Myrick, of Hebron, Mr. Cushman, of Rumford, Mr. Towle, of Porter, and Mr. Howe, of Turner. Mr. Cummings, of Paris, Mr. Chase, of Livermore, Mr. Gibson, of Denmark, Mr. Holt, of Norway, and Mr. Storer, of No. 4, all obtained leave of absence, and were gone before the final close of this affair; but I think that so long as they staid, the three former gentlemen voted with the majority of the House upon this subject, and the two latter with the minority.

The grounds taken by the majority of the House, in defence of the course which they pursued was, that the amount and description of Printing which the State might require in the course of a year was so uncertain and various, that no definite contract on the subject could be understandingly and equitably made; and that the State had tried that course in 1822, and had become dissatisfied with it, and therefore it would be folly to try it again. By looking, however, at the several sums charged and paid to the Publishers of the *Eastern Argus*, for all the years in which they have done the State Printing, it will appear that there is not so great a difference in the amount of Printing necessary for different years, as seems to be generally supposed; but admitting the difference to be ten times as great as it really is, it is difficult to conceive how this circumstance could form any well founded objection to the course proposed by the minority, for the contract would be made on a given amount of Printing, and if more or less should be eventually required, the price would be varied in the same proportion. And with regard to the light which experience has thrown upon this subject, it is believed that a single remark is unnecessary: but it may not be improper to recollect, that at the separation of the State, we were promised an economical and cheap administration of Government, and that nevertheless, the Legislature has found itself compelled, in order to meet the current expenses of this year, (and without paying one cent to reduce the amount of former loans,) to increase the State Tax to the extraordinary amount of 50,000 dollars, and to borrow on the credit of the State, 15,000 dollars more, and after all, to leave more than 2000 dollars of State debts totally unprovided for; so that some little degree of economy, in those who hold the purse-strings of the State, seems, at this juncture, to be peculiarly seasonable.

And now, Sir, permit me to say that I do not feel the least misgivings of mind, or compunction of conscience whatever, on account of the votes which I gave upon this question; on the contrary, I cheerfully avow, that I gave them upon the most cool and mature deliberation, and careful investigation of merits of the case; and I confidently rely that my Republican friends, with whom I have uniformly acted, ever since my minority, will not consider this step as a dereliction from genuine republicanism. They will not regard it as an abandonment of Republican principles, but as a steadfast adherence to those principles; and as indicative of a determination to do all in my power, to place those principles upon that basis where alone they ever can, and where alone they ever ought to be supported—I mean upon the basis of EQUAL RIGHTS, AND OF EQUAL PRIVILEGES.

PLAIN TRUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—As a member of a Republican Government, it is always pleasing to me to have political rights and duties the subject of frequent discussion, and to see the conduct of public servants fairly canvassed and censured or applauded as their merits require. In such a government public opinion is omnipotent. Before this tribunal men in office are sure to be tried, and he is fortunate who is discharged with honour. Opinions of men and measures are often indeed various—friends applaud, enemies condemn, our rights are said to be ably vindicated and defended, or our liberties invaded and impaired; our prosperity is promoted, or our cash taken from us without an equivalent.

In the exercise of this right of opinion, a writer in a late *Observer* expresses his dissatisfaction at the late long Session of the Legislature, to the business or lack of business accomplished, and to the "enormous and unreasonable expense."

It is readily admitted that little business of a general public nature engaged their attention. Subjects almost exclusively personal and local were before them. But instead of regretting this circumstance, I am gratified that our general laws were suffered to remain without amendment. Experience evinces the impolicy of frequent alterations. Every new provision presents its doubts and its difficulties; decision follows decision, till every ambiguous section, word or phrase is settled by legal adjudication. Hence it is better to bear minor inconveniences, than to furnish matter for litigation; and it is therefore much to the credit of the good sense and wisdom of the Legislature, that so few innovations have been made.

The number of the personal and local subjects, upon which they were called to act, was great; a fact, which to my mind, speaks volumes of the prosperity and enterprise of our citizens. The business-stirring spirit of the times burst forth in great variety. Towns, manufacturing companies, literary, moral and religious societies, canals, bridges, banks, steam navigation, &c. &c. have claimed and received legislative attention. The number and magnitude of these subjects, may have escaped the eye

of "An Elector," or been winked out of sight, because they had not an especial bearing upon his interest, or that of his immediate neighbourhood, but were nevertheless essentially connected with the general prosperity, and proper subjects of legislation. It is the sacred right of the humblest citizen to lay his grievances, his wants, and his wishes before the Legislature, and he must be heard. As yet we are young—our territory is new and extensive—the field is wide for active industry and spirited enterprise. Hence we have petitions from all quarters of the State. How much worse this state of things is than the silence and repose of satisfied indolence, or the irresolution and apathy of thoughtless indifference to personal and public improvement, the public will judge.

But it is said that all the business might have been done in half the time. Perhaps it might—but let us look a little into the matter. A Representative is sent from Paris—What is his duty? To confine his attention to the business of Paris? Is he to shut his eyes, his ears and his understanding to all else beside? No, Sir. He is a component part of the Legislature of the State. He is bound to look to the general welfare, to listen to the applications of individuals, to hear, deliberate, reason and act. The duty of each Representative is the same, and by a conscientious discharge of it, a wise result with greater certainty follows. The freedom of discussion is not often abused, and even if it were it is the price of liberty. I should deprecate the period, when Legislators were obliged "not to deliberate but to act," when some arrogant, self-styled great man should impose silence on modest, unassuming talent, and take upon himself to legislate for the rest—to save time—to save expense—to save him. If from the confusion of being overpowered by the light which bursts from the collision of free and full discussion.

But the evil of long Sessions is ascribed to the great number of Representatives. It is a little singular that no complaint should have been made which resulted in a reformation of the evil, when with Massachusetts we had our seven or eight hundred Representatives, and now that Maine has become an independent State, her hundred are considered as a number enormous. Of the policy or impolicy of our number it is not the time now to speak. I only wish to reply to the suggestions of *An Elector*, whose fears are alarmed, that the public are about to swallow the monstrous doctrine of Judge Preble and the House of Representatives, on the provisions of the Constitution. This doctrine as contained in Judge Preble's opinion, contains a chain of reasoning, which mind cannot break. His arguments are in truth unanswerable. They are a monument of solid and legitimate ratiocination, where the conclusion follows as irresistibly as the result in Mathematics. In attacking it even "An Elector" feels his impotence, and strives to impair with ridicule what his reason assails in vain.

You may say, I have adduced no "arguments" in answer to those of *An Elector*, but merely statement, and assertion. I have been able to discover little else in the communication of *An Elector*; so that I might indeed have found it hard work to answer his arguments—  
"For optics sharp it needs I ween  
"To see what is not to be seen."

DEMOCRITUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Every American who loves his country must, we think, derive a high degree of pleasure and satisfaction from a perusal of the late Message of the President to Congress, in reference to the proposed Congress of Nations at Panama. The frank, magnanimous and truly republican sentiments disclosed by our patriotic President, must come home to the heart of every enlightened and unprejudiced citizen. The fiery and sarcastic genius and chivalrous spirit of the Honorable Mr. RANDOLPH, with all his wind-mill achievements, will never be able to exhibit this most able and interesting State Paper in an unfavorable light to intelligent and high-minded republicans. Patriotic and virtuous Freemen will most devoutly approve of the precepts as well as the example of our beloved President. They will continue "to take counsel from their duties, rather than their fears."

But, Mr. ELIXON, we have been much perplexed in endeavor to account, upon principles creditable to the State and to the distinguished individuals concerned, who on this occasion mis-represent the State of Maine in the Senate of the United States, for the anomalous political course of these Honorable men, not only upon this important measure, but upon many other subjects which, from time to time, have been agitated before the Senate. We have, as we apprehend, seen them strenuously acting in opposition to the most decided views and best feelings of their constituents ever since our State independency. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it has been generally considered that the Senators in Congress represent the respective State Sovereignities, each State being entitled to an equal representation in the Senate. And notwithstanding the right of Constituents to instruct their Representatives in the most numerous branch of our National Legislature has been doubted, yet it has ever been admitted that the Senator in Congress was imperatively bound to attend to the instructions and sustain the views of his constituents.—Hence our illustrious President, when a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts, when he found that he could no longer conscientiously attend to the wishes and obey the instructions of his constituents in opposing the then administration, he promptly resigned his seat at the Senate board.

If we take a brief review of some of the most prominent measures of the Government for the last six years and observe the political course

of the Senators from Maine in reference thereto; it will be recollected that at the threshold of their present career, or what has been called "The Missouri Question," a question between Freedom and Slavery, these Honorable men were found lending their influence to a faction, in opposition to the sentiments of the good People of Maine. And too, in reference to the well known treaty arrangement for the suppression of the most vile and inhuman of all traffics, the African Slave Trade, again we find them associated with the "Hot-Spurs" of the South, in opposition to the well known wishes of a vast majority of their constituents.

The conspicuous part acted by these Honorable Senators, touching the last Presidential election, in opposition to the well known views and decidedly expressed wishes of the good citizens of Maine, will be remembered by all.—But finally, what must we infer, when, in spite of the discipline and experience, we now see these Honorable Senators from Maine, sustaining the Honorable Mr. Randolph in his impudent avowal of determined opposition to the sacred principles of "Universal Emancipation," giving encouragement to a cold hearted opposition to the liberal invitation of our sister Republics of the South, to commence with them at the proposed Congress at Panama. Through fear, perhaps, of the Ghost of the Spanish Inquisition, or of Ferdinand the VII., or else far-sighted, of the injured shade of "Universal Emancipation."—Upon what pretence of reason or conscience can Honorable men give countenance to a madcap? who rashly, even at the Senate board, threatens "to throw up" the present Administration "sky high," "if this fraternizing with universal emancipation shall be persisted in"!!

Would these Honorable Senators, or their friends, condescend to explain the grounds on which they justify to themselves their continued opposition to an Administration so congenial as is the present, (as we believe,) to the feelings and interests of their constituents; we assure them we would attend with profound respect to the reasons of their justification, happy to be convinced, at least, of the purity of their motives and integrity of their conduct, whatever we might still think of the expediency of their measures. A FREEMAN.

Waterford, April 3, 1826.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

The publishers of newspapers in the United States, who desire that the survivors of the army of the revolution should not be stigmatized on the public records as national paupers, and who deprecate such a stain on their country's honour, are requested to echo the sound of a voice from under the altar.

Not only the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, but their friends and their fellow citizens generally, have been waiting to hear, at least one voice in Congress raised against the Act of 1820, which made a deep stain on the memory of the deceased, and a cruel wound in the heart of the surviving, who achieved the independence of these States. That vile act struck from the rolls about seven thousand, who were included in the Act of 1818; converting a long acknowledged debt into a degrading charity, which none may receive, unless they will first swear in open Court, and publish it to the Universe, that they are down-right paupers! After a cold neglect of forty years, during a series of unexampled prosperity, they were noticed by a donation on terms which were soon withdrawn, and proffered again on the insulting condition above named!! Inviting the glare of scorn, "there goes," or "there died a revolutionary pauper." Blessed immortality! Glorious reward of standing for their country "in the times which tried men's souls." Is there none to speak—none to avenge this wrong? Where is the genius which presided with such inspiration in founding another memorial of the fame of Warren and his compatriots? Did the graves of the dead, did the presence of Lafayette, and the survivors bearing the scars of battle; did standing amid the battle-ground, where they first grappled in the mighty contest for liberty, make the orator frantic with feeling for their martyrdoms and their sufferings? Why then slumbers the eloquence of their mighty advocate, so near the tomb of Washington, in view of the violated, blotted rolls of the War Office? Why such a death-like silence, within the walls of Congress, during the whole of another winter's session? Why is that heart cold and motionless, which, on Bunker's heights, throbed with such fervour? Why, O why, is that heart so cold and motionless now, which was then wrought up to the sublimest enthusiasm for the early martyrs of liberty, and their companions in arms? And why is that tongue now silent, which then by master strokes of eloquence impressed the minds of listening thousands with what is due to their memory and to their services?

Be not their apologists for a charity;—ask not even for their just dues;—the fulfilment of neglected promises urge not upon the conscience of Congress. As to their wages, kept back or paid in filthy paper, let the "trash" go. A higher duty is imposed. Demand of Congress their good name, as it stood in 1817.—Demand it as an act of solemn justice, taking back the scandal, which the Act of 1820 inflicted alike upon their good name, and that of their country, whose salvation they purchased with their blood and sufferings.

A loud voice from under the Altar.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, as an evidence of the general good feeling towards Captain Symmes, it may be stated, that steam boats, stages, and tavern keepers, from Cincinnati to Washington, with one consent, refused to receive from him any compensation, all deeming it their duty to contribute their proportion towards aiding the objects he had in view.



# THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1826.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to the Hon. Mr. LINCOLN, member of Congress from this District, for his attention in forwarding to us the President's Message, and the accompanying Documents, on the Panama Question.

**REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.**—The Committee appointed by Congress to report upon the business necessary to be acted on, the present Session, have made their Report; and among the most important subjects, they have proposed an alteration in the Pension Laws. So far we feel encouraged, and yet hope something will be done for the benefit of those men who gained for us the liberty and independence we now enjoy.—In this paper will be found a "Loud Voice," copied from the *Eastern Argus*, in favour of some measure for the relief of this class of our fellow-citizens, without making them confess to the world that they are paupers.—Now, notwithstanding many of them are but "poorly fed and thinly clad"—their tattered coats of "many colours" bespeak their wretchedness—their palsied limbs hardly able to support their emaciated bodies, they must make oaths, that they are poor—degrading in the extreme! humiliating in the highest degree! We ask in the name of reason and common sense, if it can be expected that, that independent spirit which animated and warmed the breast of the veteran, on Lexington's Plain, Bunker's Hill, and numerous other places which were the scenes of action during our Revolutionary struggle for liberty, is so far broken down, that he should ask of his country in terms more degrading than a common beggar, that assistance which he has a right to command from her hands. And can it be possible that our country is so far lost, not only to the common feelings of humanity, but to the sacred principles of justice, as to refuse to bestow a few dollars upon these worn-out servants of the public—and shall it be said that we suffer the remnant of our Revolutionary heroes to drop into the dust neglected and forgotten?

**PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.**—We learn that the General Government have granted the request of the people of this State, to furnish them with one or more of the Engineers employed by the United States, to make Surveys for Canals, &c. in the State of Maine. The Hon. Mr. HOLMES has given information that the son of Governor Clinton of New-York, has been appointed to that service, and will attend to it early the present season. He is recommended by the Secretary of War, as being a man every way calculated for this important office.

**Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal.**—An Association of gentlemen was incorporated by an act of our last Legislature, with "full and ample" powers to make a Canal from the Kennebec river through the towns of Gardiner, Winthrop, &c. to the Androscoggin river—and also to make the latter river navigable from the mouth of Dead river in Leeds, to the Lakes—and then also to connect every pond (frog ponds and all) that is situated in the County of Kennebec with this Canal—so that in the course of next summer, we may expect to see the County of Kennebec intersected by so many Canals, as that it will look like a checker board—and every farmer be greeted in the morning with, *Heave Ho, O Heave O*, before his door.

**MILITARY.**—At an election of Officers of the South Company, in this town—Lt. John Millett was elected Captain—Ensign Stephen Robinson, Lieutenant; vice Millett promoted—and Caleb Prentiss, Jr. Ensign; vice Robinson promoted.

**Town Officers in Andover—1826.**  
Treasurer—Samuel Poor.  
Selectmen, Assessors & Overseers of the Poor—John Farrington, Theodore Brickett, and Winthrop Newton.  
Collector of Taxes and Constable—David H. Tarnum.

## Foreign.

### FROM EUROPE.

After a long and tedious delay, we have had a short arrival from England. The Packet Ship Columbia, Capt. Graham, arrived at this port, (New-York,) on Saturday the 1st inst. from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the second of March.

We regret to perceive that commercial embarrassments continue to prevail to an alarming degree.—The Bank of England, after sundry deliberations, have agreed to loan three millions of pounds, on different securities, which, it is supposed, would have a good effect, in producing a different state of things.

The House of Goldschmidt has failed. The papers are filled with Parliamentary debates, principally on the affairs of the country.

We have nothing of a decisive character from Greece; things remained as they were, not worse. Much was expected from the movements of Russia; but at all events, it will be seen from our extracts, that the Ottoman Porte expect to re-conquer Greece, and are talking of their new plans of government, should they succeed.

A number of manufacturers were out of employ in England, and in a poor condition.

Every Court in Europe has despatched envoys to Russia, to pay respects to the new monarch, who is to be crowned in May.

**BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.**—A Greek Journal (that of Athens) relates that an Emir, who was taken prisoner by Goura, has declared that the Council of the Clergy in Turkey, having assembled to deliberate on the manner in which it would be proper to treat Greece after it should be conquered, has presented to the Sultan a project, the contents of which are extremely remarkable. It is composed of six or seven articles, the substance of which is as follows:—

1. That the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, as the most seditions, shall be all exterminated, or reduced to the most rigorous slavery. 2. That only those men shall be spared who are fit for cultivating the soil. 3. That the principal families of Western

Greece, shall be treated in the same manner. 4. That the Greeks shall not possess any real property, and that all the land shall belong of right to the Sultan. 5. That the schools shall be abolished throughout Greece, and that there shall be no Priests. 6. That the Sultan, however, if he sees good, shall retain one Priest for each Province, but these Priests and their successors shall be the only persons able to read. 7. To replace the Turks, who shall have perished during the war, an equal number of Christian children of both sexes shall be chosen, who shall be brought up in the religion of Mahomet.

Prince Gortschakoff, who arrived here on the 20th, with despatches from the Russian Government, set out yesterday morning for London.

The Journal of the two Sicilies says, that on the 29th February two slight shocks of an earthquake, which continued some seconds, were felt at Naples: the summit of Vesuvius had been covered with smoke for some days, and Reaumur's thermometer was at 12 degrees.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.**—All the reports from the Morea represent the affairs of the Greeks as being in a more favourable situation than might have been expected from the preceding accounts. Missolonghi still holds out, and the Egyptians seem to have done nothing decisive during the last two months. The misunderstanding between the Turkish and Egyptian Pachas, as well as the severe winter, may be the cause of this stagnation.

**St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.**—It is reported that the Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress Alexandrina will take place at Moscow, in the month of May next.

Baron Scholer, the Prussian Ambassador, had his audience of the Emperor and Empress on the 20th; and General St. Priest, the French Ambassador, presented to the Emperor a letter of condolence from the King of France on the death of the Emperor Alexander, and one of congratulation on the accession of the present Emperor.

## Domestic.

BUTLER, (Penn.) March 17.

**Horrid and brutal outrage.** We have been informed, that on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. a young woman, the daughter of a respectable man in Cranberry township, in this county, left her father's house about dusk for the purpose of going to her brother-in-law's, who lived about a quarter of a mile from her father's. On the way she was seized by three or four ruffians, who, it seems, were lying in wait, who blindfolded her with a handkerchief, and stopped her mouth so as to prevent her shrieks from being heard. After their brutal desires were satisfied, they wounded her in the neck and arms with a knife, and left her with her hands tied behind her back, and her feet tied together across a log. In this wretched situation she was found a short time after the perpetration of the horrid crime. It is stated that she did not see any of them, as they seized her suddenly and blindfolded her before she could distinguish their features; but from their voices she believes she knows who they are. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this hellish deed. As it will receive a judicial investigation, it would be improper to detail the circumstances that led to their arrest.

**The Railway (N. J.) Advocate,** mentions the following singular circumstance: During the thunder shower on Monday evening, the 20th ult. the lightning struck the house of Christopher Stewart, in Metuchen, and followed the chimney into the room occupied by the family. A boy about 14 years of age, sitting by the stove, had his shoes and stockings torn completely off by it, and what is most extraordinary, neither the boy nor any person in the room, received any injury. The damage done to the house was trifling.

**In December last, John B. Amedy** was convicted in the circuit court of the U. States, for the district of Virginia, on an indictment for destroying the schooner Pacific with intent to defraud the underwriters. On a motion for a new trial, on the ground of an alleged error in the opinion of the court, the judges were divided, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court where it has been decided that the circuit court was correct.

**Nautical Challenge.** A Mr. John G. Morris offers to undertake the following nautical feat, if backed by any respectable persons: To sail from London, and make a final departure from Palmyra, and touch at Madeira, thence to Kingston, Jamaica; thence to Havana, in Cuba; and thence to New-York—and to perform the voyage in five months, in a vessel not to exceed forty feet in length, with wheels, without the use of steam or animal power, of his own invention, never yet made public, and with the help of sails occasionally; and he will perform this very circuitous, hazardous, and daring voyage without the aid, assistance, or company of any human being whatever. He proposes to perform the voyage next summer. The little vessel he says shall be a perfect model of British naval architecture, and her machinery will not be expensive. Should his views be met, he will leave New-York next April for London in a little vessel not to exceed 30 feet in length, with sails as usual, alone, without the aid or assistance, or company of any human being whatever.

**Virtues of Salt.** The following extraordinary fact has lately come to our knowledge. A Planter in this vicinity had been for some years afflicted with a Wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies, he was advised by one of his neighbours to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, (water in which Salt had been dissolved.) He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the Wen gradually decreased in size, and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly afflicted, "go and do likewise." *Painesville (Ohio) paper.*

## Married.

In Turner, by Edward Blake, Esq. Mr. Isaiah Ricker to Miss Hannah Mason.

In Canton, by C. Holland, Esq. Mr. Alanson Child, of Canton, to Miss Harriet Noyce, of Carthage.

In Bethel, by A. Emery, Esq. Mr. William Bragg to Miss Eliza Beattie.

## Died.

In Buckfield, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Olive, wife of Larnard Swallow, Esq. aged 40 years. In this sudden dispensation of Providence, an affectionate husband and twelve children are called to mourn the loss of a fond companion and tender mother.

In Augusta, Lieut. Samuel Davis, aged 81.—He was an officer in the Revolution—he served in the old French war in Capt. Abbot's company under Gen. Amherst. He was also taken prisoner by the Indians and kept two years.

In Philipstown, (Mass.) Mrs. Alice, wife of Simon Goddard, aged 75.

In Dudley, Mrs. Lucy Conant, consort of Mr. Jonathan Conant, aged 85.

In Hubbardstown, Mr. Philemon Woodward, aged 77.—Mrs. Margaret Murdock, aged 84.

In Worcester, Mrs. Abiah Hair, aged 70.

In Milbury, Sumner Barton, aged 19, son of Rufus Barton, Esq.

In Oakham, Mrs. Neletiah Nye, aged 66.

In Boston, Capt. Samuel Marshall, aged 70—a patriot of '76.

In Andover, (Mass.) Mr. William Griffin, aged 84.

In Newbury, Mr. Bezelcel Woodbury, aged 88.—He was a soldier in the old French war, and was at the battle of Quebec when Gen. Wolfe was taken.

In Windham, (N. H.) Mrs. Mary, wife of John Hopkins, Esq. aged 49.

In Antrain, (N. H.) Mr. John Smith, aged 65—one of the survivors of the battle of Bennington.

At Meredith Bridge, on the 6th ult. Jonathan Ladd, Esq. aged 47. He fell a victim to a distressing affection of the lungs, which succeeded the prevailing influenza.

In Rochester, on the 18th ult. Thomas Maxham, aged 10 years. He was found dead partly under the saw mill water-wheel, at Wing's Mills. The Miller, in shutting the gate perceived some obstruction to its going quite down, and missing the boy, whom he had observed a little time before, became alarmed, and drew off the water, and found him drawn under the gate, and partly under the wheel, and which had torn off one of his legs, and mangled him in a shocking manner.

In Thornton, (N. H.) March 19th, Major Archibald Robertson, aged 55. The dealings of Providence with this family has been truly remarkable.—He lost a son, named Charles, Feb. 24th, 1824, aged 2 years; also, June, 1824, an infant child, not named. His mother died Oct. 14th, 1824, aged 70; his father died Dec. 11th, 1824, aged 87; his son James died August 22d, 1825, aged about 10 years, and August 24th, Arthur, aged 5 years; Oct. 4th, his wife Lydia, aged 37 years,—making 8 deaths in a little more than two years in the same family. He has left neither brother nor sister, and but four children, two sons and two daughters, the oldest eighteen, the youngest about six months.

DIED, at his residence, in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, (Penn.) on the 24th of Twelfth Month, 1825, Joel Bailey, in the 92d year of his age.

At the residence of his Son-in-law, in West-Calm township, on the 17th of First Month, 1826, Isaac Bailey, late of West-Marlborough, in the 92d year of his age.

At his residence, in West-Marlborough, the 20th of the same month, Joshua Bailey, in the 79th year of his age.

At the residence of her son, Obed Bailey, in West-Marlborough, on the 24th of the same, Hannah Bailey, in the 72d year of her age.

At the residence of Richard Bailey, in West-Marlborough, on the same day, his son Joseph Bailey, aged 6 months.

At his residence, in Londonderry township, Chester county, on the 24th of Second Month, Israel Bailey, in the 38th year of his age.

At his residence, in West-Marlborough aforesaid, on the 25th of the same, Josiah Bailey, in the 78th year of his age.

The remains of the above were severally interred in the Friends' burying ground at Londongrove.

It is a singular and striking circumstance, to which the history of the neighbourhood will not afford a parallel, that in the short space of two months, seven of the same name, all but one of whom were related by consanguinity and with two exceptions resided near together, have been victims to Disease and Death. The average age of the five oldest is 82 years.

## Buckfield Grammar School.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence April 24th. The utmost care will be taken for the improvement of those, who may see fit to attend. *Buckfield, April 3, 1826.* 93

## FEATHERS!

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3.....Union Row.....Middle-street,

Portland,

OFFERS for sale at *Boston Prices*—

and of Prime Quality,

Bags Northern and Southern

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Sacks RUSSIA Nos. 1, 2 & 3

Geese Feathers.

BED TICKS, SHEETINGS.

&c. &c.

Also—

Of this Spring's Importation from Europe

and India direct—

A Splendid and Extensive STOCK of

Silk, Wollen, & Cotton

GOODS;

embracing almost every fabric and style usually found in market. *March 30.—6w 91*

## NOTICE.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber on the third inst. LABAN COOLIDGE, an Apprentice, seventeen years old, bound to me by the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Canton, till he arrives at the age of twenty-one. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account, for I shall pay no debts of his contracting;—and I do hereby forbid all persons from hiring or employing the said Coolidge, except for my benefit—as I have a legal right to his services and shall claim his wages.

REUEL HINKLEY.

Canton, April 5th, 1826.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has contracted with the town of Paris to provide for and take care of the Poor of said town, as well those who are supported in the town as those who are or may become chargeable elsewhere for the year ensuing. He therefore forbids all persons furnishing any pauper of said town, as he has made ample provision for their support at his House in Paris, where all persons may apply. *JOHN DANIELS, Jr.* 92

Paris, April 4, 1826.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Paris, April 1st, 1826.

Edward Andrews;	Simon Perkins;
Timothy Chase;	Pierpont Parker;
Calvin Crocker, 2;	Maj. Joel Robinson, 2;
Mahala Dodge;	Edmond Rogers, 2;
Daniel Dunn;	Col. William Ryerson;
Hannah Deering;	Eliphas Ring, 2;
Ransom Dunham;	Lucinda Ripley;
Thomas Farrow;	Howard Stevens;
Lazarus Hathaway;	Alvan Swift;
Joseph Penly;	Nicholas Smith;
Caleb Perry;	Isiah Whitmore;
John Prince, 2;	

RUSSELL HUBBARD, Postmaster.

92

## FOR SALE.

A GOOD Water Privilege for a FULLING MILL and CARDING MACHINE. There is a new Dam and Flume already erected, and the Stand is very eligible for the business. Also—Fifteen acres of excellent LAND, all under good improvement, a part of it in grass, the other tillage. On which is a small Dwelling-house and Barn, with a good well of water.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable terms, and payment made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber near the premises.

OTIS WASHBURN.

Paris, (Washburn's Mills,) March 22, 1826. 91

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, (under a license granted by our Hon. Court of Common Pleas,) the whole of the Real Estate of AMOS AUSTIN, late of Jay, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Said Real Estate is situated on Canton Point, and consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of LAND—nearly sixty acres of which are excellent intervals. It is well watered, and conveniently situated for a farm. The buildings are a BARN and an undivided half of a two-story DWELLING-HOUSE.—A small part of the purchase money will be required in cash. For the residue a liberal credit will be given, with undoubted security. *DANIEL AUSTIN,* Administrator on the estate of Amos Austin.

Canton, March 30, 1826. 92

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following lots of LAND, in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1824, as follows:—

Names.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Deficiency, 1824.	Total.
Wm. Reed, S. W. part,	7	1	20	60	73
Do. West part,	9	1	60	240	3
Do. S. W. part,	11	5	100	100	1
Unknown,	29	3	100	100	1
" E. half,	5	6	50	100	1
" N. part,	25	7	100	100	1
Wm. & Henry Hyde,	25	5	100	100	1
Davis Paine, part,	20	1	50	75	97
B. Walton, part,	16	8	20	60	78
W. & S. Lufkin, half,	25	5	100	150	1
Daniel Smith, W. part,	6	1	10	40	65
Josiah Bartlett,	29	1	50	100	1

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—I shall expose and sell at Public Vendue so much of said respective lots of Land, as will discharge the same, at the Court House, in Paris. *EBENEZER DANIELS, Collector for 1825.* 93

Paris, April 7, 1826.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners and Proprietors of the following lots and parts of lots of LAND in the town of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lots and parts of lots are taxed to non-resident Proprietors of lands, in said Waterford, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of Taxes for said town of Waterford, for the year 1825—State, County and Town Tax, and deficiencies of Highway Tax for the year 1824, to collect, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Proprietors.	No. of Range.	Acres.	Value.	S. C. & T. Tax.	Deficiency.	Total.
Unknown,	11	12	160	64	1	39
Do.	11	11	160	64	1	39
Do.	6	11	160	23	0	53
Do.	13	1	160	23	0	48
Do. N. part,	12	5	80	37	0	77
Do.	4	8	160	1	27	6
Do. N. part,	12	9	160	98	2	05
Do.	8	11	80	67	1	40
Do.	12	11	160	67	1	40

Now, unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before SATURDAY the sixth day of MAY next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Store of D. & L. BROWN, in said Waterford, as will be necessary to discharge the same. *OLIVER HALE, Jr.* Collector of Waterford. 93

Waterford, March 31, 1826.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Gilead.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Lands hereinafter mentioned, in the town of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, for the year 1825, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Names.	No. of Range.	Acres.	Value.	Taxes.
Unknown,	2	North end of	100	15
Do.	10	do.	200	5
Do.	11	do.	280	17

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before MONDAY the eighth day of MAY next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Dwelling-House of the subscriber, in Gilead aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. *ASA KIMBALL,* Collector of Gilead, 1825. 91

Gilead, March 20, 1826.



